FROM ANVIL TO ALTAR. THE REMARKABLE CAREER OF A

Glimpses of Rev. Robert Collyer as He Appears in the Pulpit, in His Study and at His Home-A Green Old Age Spent in Active Work.

WELL KNOWN PULPIT ORATOR.

[Copyright by American Press Association.] When, last December, I sat in the Church of the Messiah and looked on the earnest faces that were assembled there to pay the



last tribute of respect to the frail body of Oliver Johnson, the famous abolitionist, ne was an impressive one. As the sad notes of Shubert's exquisite "Last Greeting" died away Robert Collyer rose, and in touching and eloquent language referred to the virtues of his dead friend. There was no trick of eloquence and no straining after dramatic effect, but before he had said many words most of the ladies present were weeping hitterly and the eyes eloquent old man-with his fine leonine head and aplended virility-closed his address with poetle peroration it occurred to me that no better lines could be applied to him than those which he lawished on the man whose funeral oration be uttered; Those heroes who could grandly do

As they could greatly dare, A vesture very glorious Their shining spirits wear. Of noble deeds, God give us grace

That we may see them face to face the great day that cor

The home life of Robert Collyer-blacksmith, preacher, reformer-is in perfect consonance with the simple character of the man. When I suggested to him that I would like to gather together some items of his domestic hours he wrote, "Come some forencen to Room 12, Holland building, Fortieth street and Broadway, early in the week and let's talk it over." Here then, in Room 12 is Robert Collyer's library and study. Here he writes his sermons and his books and attends to his correspon-Be be everso busy a cheery "Come in" will answer your knock at the door. The room is large and cheerful, the walls being lined with well filled book shelves. above which hangs an occasional portrait or other picture. The furniture is com-fortable and substantial, but plain. Sented in an arm chair at his large writing table



A VIEW OF THE COLLYER HOME. is the owner of the veice which uttered the

cheerful greeting. The casual visitor will find him friendly and courteous, but not effusive. The strong humanity pervading the man puts one at his case at once, while with old friends he is genial and hearty and an altogether delightful companion. He has a keen relish for fun and a hearty laugh that is irresistibly contagious. There are evidences about the room of frequencialts to England and his early Yorkshire home, where as a blacksmith's apprentice, with a book in one hand and a harumer in the other, he was working out his destiny, sisters Bronte, all unknown to him, were in their sad and beautiful way weaving the fateful thread that binds them to the world. Although 66 years old Robert Collyer does not show any sign of decadence. His splendid physique, developed by the rugged life of the English smith and the American hammer maker, has stood from in good stead. The mark of time makes itself known in the silvery whiteness of his hair, but has laid no sign of weakness on the strong and massive face.

"This is my workshop," said he to me.
"For about three years I havefullowed the present arrangement. My home life is Church of the Mossiah, New York, and at present arrangement. My home life is spent in our apartments at the Strathmore, while in this study I do my work." what may properly be termed Robert Coll-



THE PREACERS IN HIS STUDY.

yer's home life. In the afternoon and evening he is to be found in the pleasant series of rooms on the eighth floor of the Strathmore, the handsome apartment house that stands on Broadway at Fiftysecond street, where he lives with his wife and sister. Mrs. Collyer is too delicate for housekeeping cares, and finds the present mode of living preferable to the anxiety of keeping up a house of her ewn. In these

When Baby was suck, we gave her Castoria, When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria, When she pecame Miss, she clung to Castoria. When she had Children, she gave them Castoria, tastefully furnished stoms Robert Conyer entertains his friends and intimates. An excellent and lifeline portrait of himself in crayon adores the walls, audiquioures at grayon adorns the walls, amidiplotures at graceful somes in this country and Europe. The brice-brac and articles of wall scattered here and there give indication of those frequent trips almost of which the paster of the Church of the Massiah is so fond. Positish among the Massiah is so fond.

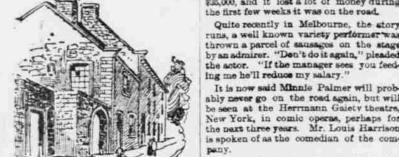
paster of the Church or the massian is so fond. English scenes, amid which he was born and reared, have evidently a strong hold on his effections. The men or women who, seated among these pleasant surroundings, can get Rob-ert Collyer to talk of himself will find that he or she has opened a rich vein of deep interest. His has not been the conven-

tional life of the clergyman. His grandfather was an English sailor, who in obedience to Nelson's signal that "England expects every man to do his duty," laid down his life at the battle of Traftilgar. Robert Collyer does not trouble himself to trace his lineage further back

than that hero. His father was a Yorkshire bineksmith. and a good one. Whatever could be done with iron in those days he could do. He was a kindly man and earned eighteen shillings a week. Robert always refers to his father in a tone of affectionate regard. 'He never threshed me but once," said he -"for striking my sister and then cried because I would not yell, begged my pardon, gave me sixpense and took me to a grand 'tuck out' at a club dinner, which was so good that I would have taken another thrashing for the like." There was a kindhearted blacksmith for a father! The elder Collyer was an athletic man, fond of his pipe, his beer and his children. In 1844

e dropped dead at his anvil. Mrs. Collyer, Robert's mother, I find thus described by Moncure Couway, who visited her near Leeds in 1874: "She is a blonds, beautiful sid lady of about 77, with a gentle blue eye and a certain play of hu-mor about eye and month which left me at no loss to know where her son got his love of fun. Her voice was clear and kind and her manner in receiving an old friend of her son most cordial.'

From this sturdy father and gentle mother Robert Collyer inherited those sterling qualities which have been of great service to him in his long and useful career. of the men were dim with emotion. As the From his parents he received good principles and a fine physique; his education he



WHERE THE BOY BLACKSMITH LIVED. gave himself. His father's library consisted of four books only—the Bible, Bun-yan's "Pilgrim's Progress," the "Young Man's Companion" and "Robinson Cru soe." From this small nucleus he acquired a yearning for knowledge and a strong love of literature. From his Broadway home overlooking this vast city, three-quarters of a mile from his handsome church, sur-rounded by books and evidences of refinement and culture, his thoughts, he says, frequently span the vast Atlantic and center on the spot where stood that humble Yorkshire home where he eagerly degred the contents of those four books. and afterward weat to school-four n all-to a man at Powston, named Willia Hardie, whose principal claim to scholarship lay in the fact that he had lost the use of his legs. In those days Robert's favorite books were the Bible and "Robinson Crusoe." It is possible that they are so to-

Of a strongly religious temperament, the young blacksmith took to preaching. In those days his mother had never heard him preach, as she did not reside at likley, where Robert was apprenticed to the old employer of his father. That he was diffident and sensitive at that time is evidenced by the fact that he used to say that if his mother should come in while he was presching he was sure he should stop

Then, the day after his marriage, came the emigration to America, which meant a month of discomfort on the water, during which time he frequently presched to his fellow voyagers; his arrival here and finding work in Pennsylvania as a hummer maker, his preaching and working and friendship for Lucretia Mott and her school of thinkers. Then came his change of views and final severance from the Methodist church. Having taken up the anti-elavery cause with extrest enthusiasm, he fought for it with his fellow workers to the end. He was active in the political camprigns, to the end that slavery should be abolished. In 1839 he united with the Unitarian church, and going to Chicago became a missionary of the church in that where, in 1800, he became the minister of Unity church, which, beginning with seven members, gradually grew into a powerful congregation under his earnest

In 1861 this active man was camp inspecttor for the sanitary commission. By this time his repute as a teacher and speaker

once became widely popular.

As we sit in his pleasant room Robert Here, then, is spent a large portion of Collyer touches lightly on those things which relate to himself and his works. He is, however, fond of relating incidents of his trips abroad. He has revisited England five times since 1805, each time with increasing interest, and has traveled in other

parts of Europe. When, after an hour's conversation, I take my leave and find myself standing in upper Broadway awaiting a our, the impression is strong upon me that I have left the presence of a rugged, manly character and a remarkable man.

F. G. DE FONTAINE.

A collection of glass flowers, made by a secret process by a Dresdan firm, and repsenting all the families of plants in North America, will soon adorn the botani cal shelves of Harvard university. Nearly 400 specimens have already been received, nd they are said to be very beautiful.

The full name of Lord Dunlo, who failed to get a divorce from his wife, Belle Bilton, the concert hall singer, is William Frederick le Poer Trengh.

The principal duty of the college president in these days, says Rev. Dr. Storrs, is to get money for the college.

It is estimated that there are more man 200 railroad lines in the United States

doing business at a loss. The London underground railroad is nineteen miles long was opened in 1963 and cost \$5,500,000 a mile.

It has been more than two years since the car works of the United States have been able to keep up with their orders. In England sixty miles is considered an average run to a ton of coal. In America

forty-five miles to a ton is regarded as a A contract was recently awarded at St.

Jahna N. F. for the construction of 200 | subli 's criticism. - New York Letter.

miles of rathroad on that taland at am, our

A scheme to avoid snow blockades by having bollow rails filled with hot water was actually patented in Engiand some wenty years ago.

If consolidation and absorption continue at the present rate, it is estimated that within twenty years 90 per cent of the railroads will be owned by about a dozen com-There are eighteen bridges and twelve

tunnels in a single eighty mile stretch of railroad in the Mount Shasta country in Oregon. The bridges all cross the Sacra-

Over 8,000 policies were issued by the Railway Officials and Conductors' associa-tion for the year ending July 1, 1890. It was the biggest business ever done by the It is possible that a road may be built

before many years have passed from Nor-folk, Va., to Iscitalia, N. M., there to con-nect with Pacific coast lines. The estimated expense is \$70,000,000. A novelty on Prussian roads is the pro viding of cars for the transportation of sick people. One of these cars is kept at the six

chief railroad centers, and are sent to any station when needed. THEATRICAL NOTES.

Icikswa Danjuro (or Sadangi), Japan's Edwin Booth, says the stage is such a poor field for struggling youth that he habitu-ally declines to take a pupil.

One of the realistic features in the "Lim ited Mail" is a complete saw mill in operation, sawing out ties and bridge timber. The circular saw used in this scene is four

feet in diameter. One of the scenes in "A Fair Rebel" shows the hero escaping from Libby prison by means of a tunnel. The prison is a revolving scene, and shows four rooms with men in each room. For his new play, "The Plunger," Oliver

Byron is having painted a reproduction of a locality that will recall many incidents mected with the latter part of the life of the late President Garfield. "The City Directory" has met with tremendous success on the Pacific slope. The

profits of the piece during 1889 exceeded \$35,000, and it lost a lot of money during the first few weeks it was on the road. Quite recently in Melbourne, the story runs, a well known variety performer was thrown a parcel of sausages on the stage by an admirer. "Den't do it again," pleaded

ing me he'll reduce my salary." It is now said Minnie Palmer will probably never go on the road again, but will be seen at the Herrmann Guiety theatre, New York, in comic operas, perhaps for the next three years. Mr. Louis Harrison is spoken of as the comedian of the com-

M. Jean Richepin's drama, which has been received by the management of the Comedie Francais, is written in five acts and eight tableux. There are twenty-five parts, twenty for men and five for women. The two principal characters will be in-trusted to M. Mounet-Sully and M. Paul

PHOTOGRAPHIC NOTES.

A printing out paper, which can be print-ed by gas light with an exposure of about forty-five minutes, is said to have been invented in England.

In handling sensitive paper in hot weather if the fingers be at all moist with perspiration, a little French shalk rubbed over them will prevent the paper becoming

A grand turning copula eight meters in diameter is to be erected in the Vatican garden for covering the photographic equa torial instrument which is to be used in connection with mapping out the stars. India rubber focussing cloths, the bel-

lows of cameras, etc., sometimes have an inclination to become tacky or adherent, but if some French chalk be applied to them occasionally this tendency will be en-

bright blue; but green is absent in all the which the club now holds the cup. With-positives. Very long exposure is required. in the last few months it had been suggest-One of the most valuable additions to the fixing bath is one ounce of acid sulphite of soda in solution to five ounces of ypo. This lessens the time of fixing onehalf, and acts as a clearing solution, also doing away with the necessity of an alum

SCIENTIFIC SQUIBS.

Electric cabs have been successfully introduced in Germany.

The cause of sun apots is held to be the result of increased electric activity on the

In some portions of the world, at the time of full moon, there is said to be a tendency toward a diminition of clouds.

Experiments made in Austria show that the addition of sods to Portland cement enables it to withstand the action of frost, Apiarists maintain that bees do not injure growing or fair fruit. The juice of the sound fruit is inimical to their welfare;

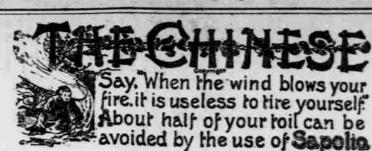
but though they will not attack sound

fruit, they settle upon bruised and blem-ished fruit.—New York Times. The perfected target for firing at the small arm ranges is worked by electricity. By means of commact and a battery there is communication with the indicating apparatus at the firing and of the ranges ing which section of the target has been struck.

After Many Years. There is a literary woman in New York whose name now is known to every person interested in literary matters. Eight ears ago, however, the world had never heard or read her names. Among her first efforts was a verse of which then, in her amateurish enthusiaem, she was quite proud. After revising it in one or two places at the suggestion of a New York editor she had it accepted by one of the sopular magazines of the day. Since then she has been a close literary student, and today her work can be measured by the highest literary standards. Six weeks ago me one inside happened to remark that he had seen a poem by her included in the "forms" of the forthcoming issue of the

She wondered at this, for although she had sold several prose articles to this particular periodical she could not re-

member having sent them any verse. Piqued by curiosity she called upon the editor, and found that it was her poem so cepted eight years age. She begged per-mission to read it, and at once saw how immeasurably it fell below her present work. She pleaded with the editor to withdraw its publication, but the "ferm" containing it had been running on the present for over three weeks, and thousands of copies were printed. So nothing could be done. The magazine is out with the poem, while the author's feelings can be imag ined. And as one reads the peem, and com-pares it with the present work of this woman, the wonder is not only how such crudeness could have existed where there is now so much polish, but how the editor could have accepted it for good verse. The author's frignds know the circumstances and they laugh over it, but the great public is not on the inside, and a sensitive fe nine nature is not waterproof against this



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A PALACE MADE OF HAY.

The Novel Home to Be Provided for an Exposition

Scattered throughout the United States at different times there have risen ice palnces, crystal palaces, bluegrass palaces, corn palaces, summer palaces and mineral palaces. Now another one is building-a

Some time ago the good people of Momence, Ills., looked out upon the vast Kankakee marshes from which the people of the vicinage derive their chief income, and concluded that after harvesting and



HOW THE HAY PALACE WILL LOOK.

baling the wild grass they would use it to build a hay palace in which to hold an interstate exposition.

The structure, whose walls are to be constructed of the big bales, will have a length of 304 feet and a width of 170. The display will include collections of live native fish, geological, botanical, ornithological and zoological exhibits, Indian and prehistoric relics and representations of the products of farms, factories, forests and mines. The exposition will be opened by Governors Fifer, of Illinois, and Hovey, of Indiana, and one or more prominent speakers will be secured for each day of the exposition. The list will include ex-Governor Palmer, Senators Allison, Voorbees and Cullom, Congressmen Payson, Cannon and probably Mason, and Bob Burdette.

A Famous Yachtsman's Sudden Death. A prominent man in yachting circles re-

cently deceased is George Lee Schuyler, who passed away suddenly the other morning in his stateroom on the Electra, the boat at the time being suchored off New London, Conn. Mr. Schuyler was born in 1811, and in 1844, with others, founded the New York Yacht club. Besides being the ldest member of that organization he was also the sole surviving owner of the fanous old schooner yacht America, which won the Royal Yacht Squadron cup-now known as the America's cup—at the Cowes regatta of Aug. 22, 1851, defeating eighteen crack British craft in that struggle. The cup thus won became the absolute property of the owners of the schooners viz., J. C. Stevens, Hamilton Wilkes, George L. chuyler, James Hamilton, J. B. Finlay and Edwin A. Stevens. On July 8, 1857 they transferred it to the New York Yacht club as a perpetual challenge cup, for which any organized yacht club of any nation might compete. In December, 1882, the cup was returned to Mr. Schuyler by In the process of photographing colors, the club, who, in 1883, returned it under lately discovered, the photographs are new conditions to the club. In 1887 the taken on glass and paper, and the tints cup was again returned to Mr. Schuyler, range from a deep red, through yellow, to who made out a third deed of gift, under ed that the cup should once more be re-turned to Mr. Schuyler so that another deed of gift might be drawn up, which would satisfy every one. His death ends this controversy, however, as the English must now race for the cup under the exist-

ing conditions or not at all. A Two Fingered Wonder.

A remarkable young colored man is Ben-jamin Franklin Dixon, of St. Louis. He has but two fingers, yet with the aid of mechanical arrangements he can play on eight musical instruments at will—the harp, horn, harmonics, brass and strere bells and pipes. A brass and leather



with his mouth An electric button under one foot connects with the snare drum and bells. The bass drum and the cymbals he plays B. F. DIXON. fastened to his elbows. The other elbow operates the triangle. On his head is fast-ened a frame with bells in it, and while

arms, head and feet are busy be carries the air he is playing on a harp.

Dixon less the greater part of his hands two years ago. He and another negro were rivals for the favor of the same girl. Dixon won, and the jealous suitor put a synamite rocket in his bedroom. When it went of it took with it eight of Benjamin's fingers. The crippled musician is accomplished in other things than instrument playing. For example, he can put his mouth over the rim of a beer glass and toss off the con

as Secretial. He-Won't you marry me if your father consents? She-No; but I will providing your

Atlantic. The author points out that, if the globs were covered with water, the general circulation of the air would be very regular, without, local depressions and steep barometric gradients, and he re-fers to the contrast of the systems prevailing, e. g. between the south Pacific and north Atlantic. He finds the explanation primarily in the obstruction offered to the regular courses of the winds by the great continents to the east and west of the At-lantic; and, secondly, in the constant baro-

H. Habenicht has watten an article on

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metrical maxima over the continent in winter and in the neighborhood of the

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